



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

obtained. The cooperation of the members of the board was promised for this work, and it is expected that the institute will take it up soon.

BERMUDA BIOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

By an arrangement with the Bermuda Natural History Society, opportunity is offered for a limited number of instructors and research students in zoology and botany to spend a few weeks at the Bermuda Biological Station this summer.

Members of the expedition will sail from New York on the steamer *Bermudian* (Quebec Steamship Co.) at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, June 19, arriving in Bermuda June 21, and returning will sail on August 7. Those who can not sail on June 19, may do so two weeks later—July 3.

The expense will be \$107 for first-class passage from New York to Bermuda and return, and for board and lodging at the Islands six weeks and five days. For the shorter time—four weeks and five days in Bermuda—the expense will be \$90. Payments are to be made to the undersigned,—fifty dollars twenty days before sailing, the balance on arriving in Bermuda.

For further information apply to
E. L. MARK

109 IRVING STREET,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON SEISMOLOGY

THE initial meeting of the committee on seismology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was called to order in the council room of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock on April 19, 1907. There were present L. A. Bauer, W. W. Campbell, J. F. Hayford, W. H. Hobbs, A. C. Lawson, C. F. Marvin, W. J. McGee and H. F. Reid. The members of the committee unable to attend the meeting were C. E. Dutton, G. K. Gilbert, L. M. Hoskins, T. A. Jaggar, Otto Klotz, C. J. Rockwood, Jr., and R. S. Tarr.

Mr. H. F. Reid was made temporary chairman, and in the deliberations of the com-

mittee which continued throughout the day, the counsel was sought of the heads of the principal government and other bureaus likely to be instrumental in furthering the objects before the committee. O. H. Tittmann, superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; G. O. Smith, director of the U. S. Geological Survey; C. D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, were all for a portion of the time in attendance upon the meeting and expressed their approval of the plans and purposes of the committee. Willis L. Moore, chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, whose counsel was sought, could not be reached.¹ The following resolutions were adopted by the committee: (1) In the judgment of the committee its functions should be regarded as initiatory and advisory. (2) In the judgment of the committee the time has come for asking the support of the federal government in seismological work. (3) This seismological work requires a cooperation of the various scientific bureaus of the government. (4) The appropriations for seismological stations should be made through the U. S. Weather Bureau, and the results of the observations should appear in its publications. (5) A subcommittee of three, to include the chairman of the committee, should confer with the chief of the Weather Bureau, the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the director of the Geological Survey with reference to framing the legislation providing for seismological stations and the publication of observations, as recommended in the preceding resolution.

A permanent organization of the committee was effected by the election of H. F. Reid, chairman, and William H. Hobbs, secretary.

The following subcommittees were named: (1) A committee to determine the best form or forms of seismograph for the seismological stations to be established—Messrs. Reid, Marvin and Bauer. (2) A committee of three members with power to add to its number, to report as to what action is deemed desirable

¹ Chief Moore later expressed his hearty approval of the committee's plans.